States. Also other markets, as Great Britain and Japan, are available.

But the good old days when Manila hemp was a world commodity, known to every skipper who sailed the briny deep, and to every farmer who harvested his grain, and when it was cock of the walk, will come no more.

THE RISE AND FALL OF PHILIPPINE SUGAR [3]

The 1933-1934 sugar crop of the Philippines totalled approximately 1,600,000 short tons, the largest in its history. Few persons realize that this innocent statement means that the Philippines stood fifth in the entire world in the production of sugar, being surpassed only by British India, Cuba, the United States, and Germany. By virtue of the crop-reduction program in the United States, however, the Philippines will not occupy so exalted a position as a sugar producer during 1934—1935 and later years. With the imposition of the full United States tariff a few years hence, the Philippine sugar industry will cease to exist. Thus the rise and fall of sugar.

The soil and climate of the Philippines are well adapted to the production of sugar. Reliable data disclose that sugar cane was cultivated nearly everywhere when the Spaniards entered the Islands. It is recorded that 132 tons of sugar were exported to the United States in 1795. The middle of the nineteenth century was a particularly prosperous period for the Philippine sugar trade.

The sugar industry fell away with the implantation of American sovereignty. Then came free trade with the United States 5 came American and other capital to raise and mill

Philippine sugar 5 came government financing of sugar centrals after the establishment of the Philippine National Bank. Sugar flourished. The use of improved varieties of cane, and

[8] **Section read by Hon. Rafael R. Alunan, President of the Philippine Sugar Association.**